

THE DAILY MISSOURIAN

Published every evening (except Saturday and Sunday) and Sunday morning by The Missouriian Association, Incorporated, Columbia, Mo. Frank M. King, President and Editor; A. G. Himmels, Business Manager.

Address all communications to THE DAILY MISSOURIAN, Columbia, Missouri.

Office: Virginia Building, Downtown. Phones: Business, 55; News, 274.

Entered at the postoffice, Columbia, Mo., as second-class mail.

Year, \$2.50; month, 25 cents; copy, 5 cents, outside of Boone County, year \$3; month, 30 cents.

The Missouriian receives the dispatches of the United Press Associations.

Member, Audit Bureau of Circulations.

MOTT—CHRISTIAN DIPLOMAT

Two years ago a group of New York bankers invited John R. Mott to confer with them regarding the organization of a new financial institution backed with unlimited millions. At the close of the conference the spokesman announced that Mr. Mott was the unanimous choice of the board of directors for president and that the salary was of his own choosing. After a moment of silence Mr. Mott arose and with great control and deliberation said: "Gentlemen, has is come to this. Has my work for the Students of North America been so poorly done that you men are asking me to leave it." Without another word he walked out and went direct to his desk in the International Y. M. C. A. office where for twenty years, more than any other one man, he has influenced the student life of the world.

He is probably the best known American among the leaders of intelligence, the student class, in all foreign countries. For two decades he has traveled in every part of the world addressing audiences of students and conferring with educational, religious, and political leaders regarding the needs of college men. To harmonize and unify into a great federation all of these forces has required a world statesman. A glass covered map of the world is spread out on his desk in his office for his daily study. He has come to think and act in world terms. A recent writer in Harper's Weekly says of him: "He senses national relationships for he knows race psychology. He knows that a Korean and a Japanese must not be jammed up against each other in Christian brotherhood. He has acquired this tact by almost constant travel and observation."

It was no mere accident that President Wilson appointed Mr. Mott as one of the three commissioners to deal with the Mexican situation. While at Princeton President Wilson came to know of Mr. Mott's great leadership and has since spoken of him as one of the great men of this generation. Mr. Mott will bring to the Mexican problem a diplomatic and judicial mind and an experience that will go far toward the solution of this tangled question. He is already favorably known to the leaders in Mexico and his appointment will give great confidence that the United States has a genuine interest in the welfare of the Mexican people.

The Open Column

Why Can't We Do This Too?

Editor the Missouriian: While on an automobile trip in Northeast Missouri I noticed several large signs on roads leading into Hannibal that read:

"For touring information see Secretary of Hannibal Commercial Club."

Since we were going through Hannibal we stopped at the office of the Commercial Club and asked for information about trips and roads. The Secretary had one of the official Blue Books showing all roads in that section of the country. He had special local maps with all the roads marked and their condition indicated. Then he told us of several places of interest in that vicinity that we should see. He told us how long it would take to drive to Chicago, Keokuk, Iowa, St. Louis, Moberly, Columbia, Springfield, Ill. and other cities. Then he offered to call up any neighboring towns for us and make hotel reservations if we desired. As we were leaving he handed us each a well printed and illustrated booklet about Hannibal and vicinity.

Since Columbia is located at the center of the Missouri Cross State Highway and is just one day's drive from St. Louis and Kansas City, it strikes me we should do this here. It would do a lot to advertise Columbia and make tourists feel favorably disposed toward our city.—B.

Subscribe for the Missouriian. All the local and foreign news.

FRANCE NOT WILLING TO ASK FOR PEACE

People Insist That Germans Will Have to Make the First Move.

WILL FIGHT TO END

Nation Loyally Stands by Her Allies—Refuses to Change Attitude.

FRENCH PEACE

By HENRY WOOD

(United Press Staff Correspondent) PARIS, Aug. 30.—France is open to the consideration of a peace imposed by herself and the Allies. None other.

Within the last three months, or the last quarter of the first two years of the war, France four times officially has said so.

A formal declaration by her president, a formal statement by her prime minister, a spontaneous outburst in her Chamber of Deputies and a great manifestation by the French people themselves all have said this and France closed the second year of the war with an absolutely solid front for a peace for all time to come.

May 14, at Nancy, President Poincaré delivered perhaps the most remarkable address that ever fell from the lips of a French president. It crystallized the sentiments of the French on peace.

"We do not want our enemies to offer us peace," he declared, "but we want them to demand it of us. We do not want to accept the conditions they have to offer; we want to impose on them our own. We do not want a peace that will leave Imperial Germany mistress to recommence the war when she chooses; we want a peace based on the restored right with serious guarantee of equilibrium and stability. And until that peace is assured; until our enemies recognize themselves defeated, we will never cease to fight."

The French press without a dissenting voice upheld these words. Prime Minister Briand within a week publicly confirmed the position of M. Poincaré as that of the French government itself.

In refusing to accept the olive branch of diplomacy as a means of settling the war France did not fear that in diplomatic negotiations with Germany she might be worsted. She is willing to let her victory in the Agadir case stand as a witness to her diplomatic superiority. Germany refused in July and August 1914 to accept diplomacy to settle the controversy. She insisted upon war and France insists that Germany must finish with the war.

Won't Even Discuss Peace.

Following these declarations there came within a week a spontaneous outburst in the French chamber as still further affirmation that France does not want even to discuss a negotiable peace.

M. Raffin-Dugens, socialist member, had just returned from Kienthal, Switzerland, where in a private capacity he had attended the Second International Socialist Conference to Bring About Peace. Arising, he demanded the right to speak on "certain discourses pronounced recently in the name of France, some of which were not calculated to bring about peace. The two blocks of nations that have rushed at each other's throats—"

He got no further. The Chamber to a man rose in a storm of protest. It was long before President Deschanel could make himself heard. "I am astounded," he finally managed to cry out, "that any Frenchman could ever intimate that the provocation for the present war did not come solely from

the side of Germany." M. Raffin-Dugens apologized and the only chance ever afforded to the French chamber to discuss peace was buried. The people themselves followed quickly; within a week, with one of those manifestations that mark epochs in the life of nations. Before the present war France was not united on the question of preparedness. If a regiment of troops passed it was certain someone would applaud and cry "Vive l'armée;" and that someone else would shout "Vive la Paix." Noisy groups would form and riots were likely to follow.

On June 1, in honor of her dead General, Gallieni, Paris witnessed the first great military display that has taken place since the war began. Ascension day is one of the great national holidays of France. Representatives of all France lined the streets through which the funeral cortege passed.

Ordinarily people do not applaud at funerals. But the French, waiting until the body of Gallieni had passed applauded and cheered the troops representing every branch of the French army.

Cheering Is Prolonged.

A quiet handclapping began at sight of the troops. It grew louder and more prolonged until it extended down the lines of thousands upon thousands of people from the Invalides to the Gare de Lyons. It continued until after there was not a soldier in sight. There was not one note of opposition.

Among the thousands of applauders there were hundreds of women wearing small bunches of violets, women whose mourning garments showed they had lost a son, a father a brother or sweetheart in the war. Many of them spent almost their last money to purchase the emblematic flowers.

The violets had been intended for Gallieni, but when the cortege began moving, these women suddenly saw broader and larger. They saw in the death of Gallieni the man who had merely saved Paris, while in the troops that followed they saw what must ultimately save all France. And as if by some sudden subtle instinct the hands raised to shower the violets on the bier of Gallieni were stayed and the flowers fell instead on the troops as they passed.

It was the final solemn manifestation of the people of France that the voice of their President, the voice of their Premier, the voice of their Chamber of Deputies, had been also their voice and that France wants a continuation of the war until the peace she and her Allies desire can definitely be imposed.

GERMAN COUNTESS SAILS TODAY

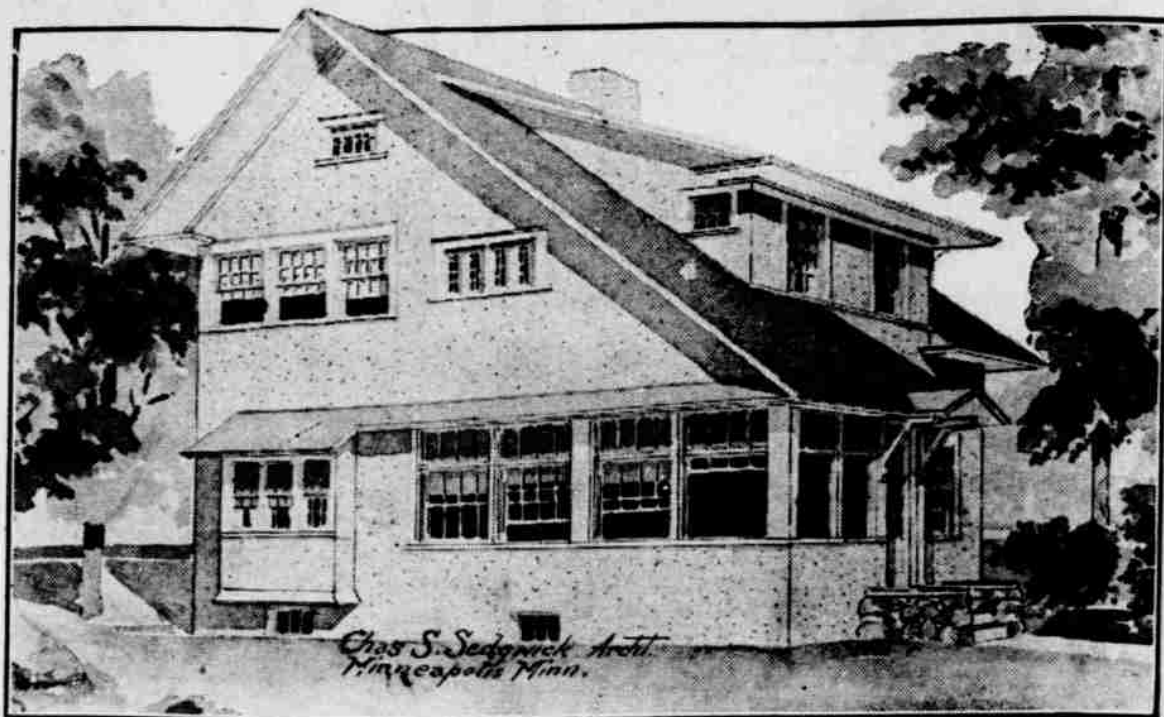
German Ambassador, Count Von Bernstorff, to Be Joined by Wife.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—No more will the German Ambassador, Count Von Bernstorff be seen driving gaily about Washington alone in his high-powered roadster—one of the war bachelors of the Diplomatic Corps. The Count expects to be joined in a few days by Countess Von Bernstorff, whom he has not seen since the European war began and who is today on her way from Berlin aboard the Frederick VIII.

Countess Von Bernstorff is expected to reach New York early in September aboard the Scandinavian-American liner. It will be a return for the Countess to her native country, for she was born in New York, the daughter of a naturalized American.

Before her marriage the Countess was Miss Jeanne Luckemeyer. Her mother was a member of an aristocratic German family, and her relatives were prominent in the German Imperial Court. Count Von Bernstorff married Miss Luckemeyer in 1887. They have a son and a daughter. The son, Count Gunter Von Bernstorff, is attached to the Great General Staff.

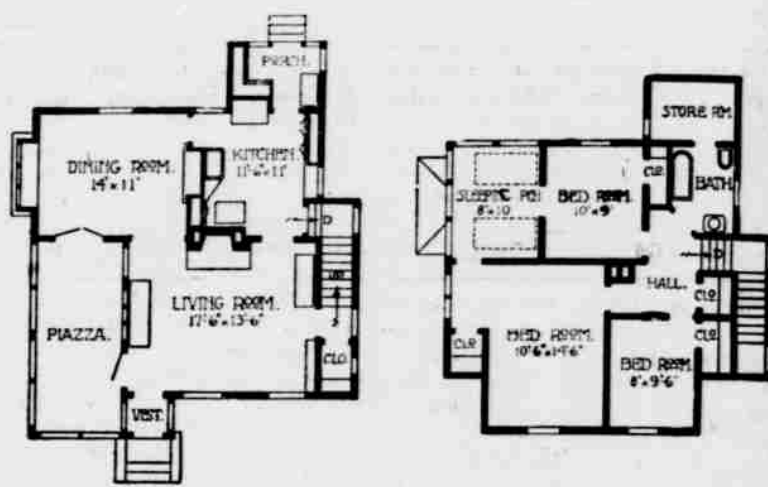
PLANS OF AN ATTRACTIVE HOME



A Modern Cottage Costing \$2,800. De signed by Charles S. Sedgwick.

Here is a snug, modern "up-to-date" cottage, with all of the conveniences of a large house. Designed for an east or south frontage, the size is 30 feet in width by 26 feet in depth, exclusive of porches. The first story is 8 feet 6 inches in height and the second story is 8 feet. The rooms in second story are full height, the roof is low in appearance and the general treatment is on the cottage order.

The construction is of frame with the exterior either shingled or covered with stucco. The basement is full under the house and provides ample room for laundry, heating apparatus, fuel, vegetable cellar, etc., with a grade entrance under the main stairs. The glazed piazza on the left side is 8 feet wide and 17 feet long and connects with the living and dining rooms with glazed French doors. There is one central chimney with fireplace in living room. The dining room is 11 feet by 14 feet with recessed sideboard and projected Dutch windows on the left side. The kitchen is 11 feet by 11 feet 6 inches with ample provisions for cupboards, sink, etc., all well and conveniently arranged. The finish is in oak with oak floors, the kitchen with linoleum.



The second story has three good chambers and is finished in natural birch with birch floor. It is estimated to build this cottage for \$2,800 to \$3,500, exclusive of heating and plumbing. There is a small sleeping porch on the left and rear corner of second floor, connected with two chambers, the bath and closet provisions are ample. The long sloping roof gives a very pretty and cottage-like appearance and with the shingles stained either dark red or brown will make a very artistic home.

Your Rent Will Buy This

Bungalow

\$250 Cash. Balance Monthly at 6 percent interest

Have just completed these six room, brick veneer, asphalt shingle roof bungalows, solid concrete foundation waterproofed with hydrates lime, large light basement with concrete floor, toilet in basement; reinforced concrete porch floors; fruit room and coal bin cut off from main part of basement with solid concrete wall; large living room, den and dining room, with solid oak woodwork, brick mantel in living room with built-in book cases on either side; two bed rooms, bath, kitchen and breakfast room, finished in white enamel with mahogany doors; built-in cabinet in kitchen, oak floors in all rooms, large closet in den in which is installed a "Murphy-in-a-Door Bed," making this an extra bed room, elegant electrical fixtures throughout, plugs in baseboard, furnace heat, solid brass hardware, lot 175 feet deep, on paved street, 8 foot concrete driveway full length of lot to an alley.

This building is something different and has all the latest improvements. It is located close to the University in one of our best residence districts and must be seen to be appreciated. Let us show you this property.

Smith-Catron-Evans Realty Company

EXCHANGE NATL BANK BLDG.

PHONE 27.

DRAFTING CONFERENCE MEETS

By Product of American Bar Association in Session Today.

By United Press.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 30.—Terming themselves the by-product of the American Bar Association, in session here, members of the Bill Drafting Conference held their first annual meeting today. The conference was organized last December at Washington. The conference plans to standardize the preparation of bills, which was termed today as a "haphazard and extremely irresponsible business."

The executive committee of the conference is composed of John A. Lapp, director of the Bureau of Legislative Information in Indiana; Geo. S. Godard of Connecticut; Thomas I. Parkinson of New York; Miles C. Riley of Wisconsin and A. E. Sheldon of Nebraska.

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We Want a Dealer in Columbia

A corporation in New York City that makes a phonograph—the one that received the highest award for tone quality at the Panama Exposition—desires representation in Columbia. This company is numbered among the big industries of this country. We desire the highest class of representation and would like to have one of the following lines of business to take our agency.

Department Store Drug Store Furniture Store
Piano Store Music Store Jewelry Store

Or, perhaps someone would like to engage in the retail phonograph business. If any merchant is interested in this please address the undersigned.

S. P. C.

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